



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.—The authors later succeeded in securing some *Bacillus botulinus* antitoxin from Dr. John Buckley, Chief of the Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This antitoxin was prepared against the Boise strain of *Bacillus botulinus* and was found to be protective for guinea pigs injected with toxin formed by the organism isolated from the olives.

Pig No. 80, given intraperitoneally $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. undiluted toxin, followed by $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. antitoxin.

Pig No. 81, given intraperitoneally $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. undiluted toxin, followed by 1/20 cc. antitoxin.

Pig No. 82, given intraperitoneally $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. undiluted toxin, followed by 1/200 cc. antitoxin.

Pig No. 83 (control), given intraperitoneally $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. undiluted toxin; no antitoxin.

Pig No. 83 (control) found dead in less than 12 hours.

Pig No. 82 showed typical symptoms on second day and was found dead on third day.

Pigs No. 81 and No. 80 have shown no ill effects and are well at end of fifth day.

One half cc. of toxin represented 200 lethal doses for guinea pigs when tested one month previous to this experiment. The toxin had been kept in the ice box during this interval.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO PREVENT LEAD POISONING.

The Office of Industrial Hygiene and Medicine of the United States Public Health Service has recently concluded a survey of the pottery industry, located chiefly in Trenton, N. J., and East Liverpool, Ohio. The survey was made with particular view to determining the extent of lead poisoning in this industry, and to give oral and written advice and precautionary instructions.

Approximately 2,000 men were given physical examinations during this survey. Where any pottery worker was found to be suffering from lead poisoning, even to the slightest degree, he was informed as to his condition and was given treatment and advice. Where any prominent physical defect was discovered, the worker was informed relative to the defect, and consultation with a physician was advised.

As a result of the physical examinations conducted by the medical officers of the Service, a number of cases of lead poisoning were discovered, and it was considered advisable to call the attention of all pottery workers who were exposed to the lead hazard to certain precautionary measures designed to reduce this hazard involved in pottery production.

The following is a copy of the set of instructions sent to the pottery workers exposed to the dangers of lead poisoning:

TO WORKERS IN POTTERIES:

Unless great care is taken, persons who work with lead in any form are liable to lead poisoning. Those who work in potteries where lead is a part of the glaze mixture are always exposed when at or near glaze-mixing, dipping, or glost-kiln firing.

The dust and fumes of lead cause more sickness among workers than is caused by any other metal. Over one-half of all the serious cases of metal poisoning is due to lead. Nine-tenths of all lead poisoning can be prevented by keeping dust and fumes from entering the mouth and nose of the worker.

Lead poisoning produces indigestion, colic, chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, and kidneys, causes paralysis, and may cause blindness.

Lead enters the system principally through the mouth and nose:

1. Through the mouth—

- (a) By being swallowed with food;
- (b) By being swallowed with saliva if gum is chewed, or tobacco used in any form, or if fingers are put in the mouth;
- (c) By being licked from the lips and swallowed; and
- (d) By being breathed in through the mouth.

2. Through the nose—

- (a) By being inhaled as dust, and
- (b) By being inhaled as fumes.

Lead poisoning can in almost every instance be prevented by observing the following rules:

A. FOODS.

1. Always eat a good breakfast before going to work. Drink plenty of milk. The presence of food in the stomach helps to prevent the lead from getting into the system.

2. Take a lunch or drink milk in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon.

3. Never eat or drink in the workroom.

4. Do not drink water from uncovered vessels in the workroom. (If you do so, you will drink diluted glaze.)

B. CLOTHING.

1. Never wear street clothes or shoes in the workroom; keep them in closed, ventilated, individual lockers in some other part of the building.

2. Never keep workroom clothes in lockers used for street clothes. Never wear workroom clothes home; you may expose your family to lead poisoning.

3. If working in dust, wear respirators.

C. CLEANLINESS.

1. Always wash the hands with a brush, and the face with hot water and soap, rinse the mouth, and clean the fingernails before eating, and before leaving workroom.

2. Use individual soap and towels.

3. Always take a shower bath before putting on street clothes.

4. Keep the body clean, (a) outside, by bathing in warm water at least twice a week; (b) inside, by drinking plenty of water. Keep the bowels moving once a day; constipation invites lead poisoning.

5. Keep the teeth clean and in order. See the dentist frequently. A man with bad teeth and gums is seldom healthy.

6. Don't wear a beard. If you wear a mustache, keep it short and do not stroke it during working hours.

7. Keep dirty fingers away from the mouth and nose.

8. Keep the hair covered while in workroom.

9. Don't stir up dust; *always insist on moist sweeping and moist dusting of floors and work benches.*

10. Don't chew tobacco or gum while at work.

D. STIMULANTS.

Never drink alcohol in any form; it greatly increases the danger of lead poisoning and its severity.

E. FRESH AIR.

Always insist on plenty of fresh air in the workroom.

F. MEDICAL AID.

1. Learn all you can about lead, its compounds, their uses, and their effects upon the human body, so that you may continue your work without danger and intelligently protect yourself and family.

2. Consult a physician at once if you notice any of the following symptoms:

(a) Loss of appetite.

(b) Indigestion.

(c) Continued constipation.

(d) Nausea.

(e) Vomiting.

(f) Pains in stomach.

(g) Disturbed sleep.

(h) Dizziness.

(i) Weakness of arms, limbs, or body.

(j) Muscular cramp.

(k) Continued neuritis.

It is to your own advantage to follow the advice here given as it will protect you from severe effects of lead poisoning.